*Summary of Discussion.*—It is quite the usual practice to mix sand with rice, and other material with grain to increase the quantity. Such action may be prevented by legislation.

*Per contra* it was suggested that any such legislation, if practicable, will only place a weapon in the hands of the Police and others to harass people.

*Reply of Government.*—(No reply was given).

SUBJECT No. 43.

Legislation for the sale of cleaned food grains.

Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao, Chikmagalur Taluk.

*Summary of Discussion.*—As bulls are often sold to purchasers outside the State, there is generally a shortage of bulls, and cows and even calves are yoked to the plough. They are used for drawing carts. It is a cruelty which requires prevention particularly as cows are held sacred. The treatment renders the cows barren. They do not milk well.

*Per contra* it was urged that raiyats never used the cows as suggested and that it was only when they were barren that yoking was resorted to as a remedy. Cows often begin to breed after such use.

*Reply of Government.*—Such legislation cannot be undertaken. Public opinion should assert itself against any such practice.

SUBJECT No. 44.

Prohibition of the use of cows for drawing carts and ploughs.

Messrs. L. Vema Reddi, Malur Municipality and N. Sampangiramaiah, Malur Taluk.

## PROTECTION—(Judicial.)

*(Nos. 45 to 57.)*

*Summary of Discussion* —Abolition of second grade pleaders has necessitated payment of higher fees to lawyers to attend even Bench Courts. A separate class of criminal lawyers may be recognised and a separate examination prescribed for them. Candidates who have passed the S. S. L. C. or Entrance Examination may be allowed to qualify themselves for this class of practitioners. Educational standard for pleaders may be lowered to Entrance Examination.

*Reply of Government.*—Number of cases before Bench Courts is small and lawyers from crowded places will migrate and settle down in taluks. The question will, however, be considered.

SUBJECT No. 45.

Institution of a separate examination for lawyers practising in criminal courts.

Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao, Devanhalli Taluk.

*Summary of Discussion.*—When applications for copies are filed in the Central Records, information as to the date of disposal and the serial number is always insisted upon. This is not always practicable and may not be insisted upon.

The member said that the subject would not be discussed if it were to be referred to the Chief Court, whereupon the Dewan replied that the Chief Court would be consulted.

SUBJECT No. 46.

Removal of certain restrictions in regard to the grant of copies in the Central Records.

Mr. C. Krishnamurthi, Law Association, Bangalore.

*Summary of Discussion.*—Existing rules require typing when the record is 50 pages and printing when it is more. This is a great hardship. There were 200 regular appeals between July and December 1922. Courtfees realised amounted to Rs. 4,670 while the printing and typing charges came up to Rs. 3,000. In the case of second appeals, these charges exceed the Courtfee. There was an extreme instance recently where printing charges amounted to Rs. 55 when the Courtfee was only six annas. 1½ to 2 per cent of the Courtfee may be charged

SUBJECT No. 47.

Printing of records by the Chief Court.

Mr. C. Krishnamurthi, Law Association, Bangalore.

in each case and printing done by the Chief Court or a Branch Press may be kept in the Chief Court as in other places and the cost lessened.

*Reply of Government.*—The latter suggestion will be considered and the Chief Court consulted.

SUBJECT No. 48.

Taking the deposition of witnesses in Kannada.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore Taluk.

*Summary of Discussion.*—Except in the District Court, Sub-Court and first class Magistrate's Court, evidence is recorded in Kannada. Let the recording be in Kannada in all the Courts. This is a Kannada country and it will be a great convenience to all people if Kannada is made the State language. A translated version loses the force of the original, and is often inaccurate.

Several members, on the contrary, stated that there was a difference of opinion. All witnesses did not depose in Kannada. Some Judges could not write well or not at all in Kannada, though they understood the language. Business could be done quicker in English. It was suggested that in such cases, the Judges might be exempted and that clerks might write for them.

*Reply of Government.*—The whole question will be examined again.

SUBJECT No. 49.

Establishment of Small Cause Courts at Bangalore and Mysore.

Messrs. S. Krishnaswami Rao and Lingegowda, Mysore Taluk; and K. Krishnaswamy Rao, Bar Association, Mysore.

*Summary of Discussion.*—In the Dewan's Address it is announced that additional Munsiffs' Courts are given. This will not solve our difficulty. Small Cause Courts would do better and are a necessity.

*Per contra* it was strongly urged, that more Munsiffs' Courts were wanted, and no Small Cause Courts, where disposal was quick, with no record and no right of appeal. Small Cause Courts would cost more, and curtail people's rights in addition.

*Reply of Government.*—The question has been examined. Small Cause Courts will not relieve the congestion complained against. If the idea is to reduce the small cause jurisdiction of Sub-Courts, a separate representation may be made.

SUBJECT No. 50.

Amendment of the rules so as to admit heirs to become parties within a year after the death of the original party.

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore Taluk.

*Summary of Discussion.*—If any of the parties to a suit or appeal dies, his heirs must be brought on record within six months after death of the original party. There are instances of cases which are adjourned for more than six months, particularly after the Chief Court circular. Government may be pleased to amend the rule so that heirs may be brought on record within a year from the death of the original party.

*Reply of Government.*—The Chief Court will be consulted. In British India, the period is curtailed.

SUBJECT No. 51.

Withdrawal of the Chief Court Circular regarding particulars to be mentioned in the list of witnesses in criminal cases committed to the Court of Sessions.

Mr. B. Narasinga Rao, Seringapatam Taluk.

*Summary of Discussion.*—The Circular of the Chief Court directing that in cases committed to the Court of Sessions, the accused should mention in the list of witnesses, the point which each witness is required to prove in the Sessions, works as a hardship. If the points which the witnesses are required to prove are known to the Police, they will interfere with the witnesses and the accused will not be able to prove his case. It is requested that the Circular which was issued in 1885 and which remained a dead letter may be withdrawn.

*Reply of Government.*—The Chief Court will be consulted.